

Clark of Wyoming, Cummins, Gallagher, Goff, Jones, Page, Perkins, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren and Works—15.  
Total—24.

After the adoption of the Simmons-Norris amendment Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican, offered this amendment as a substitute.

Provided that nothing herein shall be considered as denying or abridging the right of the United States to discriminate in favor of the ships of commerce of its citizens in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic which may be imposed for the use of the Panama Canal, but on the contrary such right is hereby asserted.

Before the vote came on the Sutherland amendment Senator Bristow caused excitement by moving to adjourn. Bristow was urged to withdraw his motion. He refused. The Democrats thought they had an advantage and were fighting to complete the job of passing the repeal bill before adjournment to-night. Mr. Stone of Missouri shook his fist at Mr. Bristow and declared that the motion was made for delay. A roll call was forced on Bristow's motion, which failed, 53 to 22.

**Sutherland Amendment.**

The Sutherland amendment was then laid on the table on motion of Senator Williams by a vote of 49 to 33. The alignment on Mr. Williams's motion to table was as follows:

**Ayes.**

DEMOCRATS—Bankhead, Bryan, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lea, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Myers, Owen, Overman, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Tennessee, Thompson, Thornton, West, White and Williams—36.

**REPUBLICANS**—Brandagee, Burton, Calkins, Crawford, Cronin, Lippitt, Lodge, McArthur, McLean, Nelson, Sherman, Stephenson, Sterling—13.  
Total—49.

**Noes.**

DEMOCRATS—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Lane, Martin, Newland, O'Gorman, Randall, Reed, Shields, Vandaman and Walsh—11.

**REPUBLICANS**—Borah, Brady, Brewster, Burleigh, Calkins, Clark of Wyoming, Cummins, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallagher, Goff, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Page, Perkins, Polk, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Townsend, Warren and Works—22.  
Total—33.

**Cummins Offers Amendment.**

Senator Cummins offered an amendment to the Simmons-Norris amendment reserving rights of the United States in the Panama Canal. He addressed the Senate at length on it. The Cummins amendment reads:

Provided, that the passage of this act shall not be construed or held as a waiver or relinquishment of the right of the United States under the treaty with Great Britain, ratified the 1st of February, 1902, or the treaty with the Republic of Panama, ratified February 26, 1904, or otherwise, to exempt the vessels of the United States from the payment of tolls from passage through said canal, or in any way waiving, impairing or affecting any right of the United States under said treaty or otherwise with respect to the sovereignty over, or the ownership, control or management of said canal and the regulation of conditions or charges of traffic through the same.

It was evident from the beginning that this amendment would afford the closest test vote on the repeal bill proper. The call of the roll was followed with intense interest.

When it was two-thirds through the vote was a tie, but in the call of the last thirty names on the list the negative votes grew rapidly and in the end the amendment was rejected by 12 majority. The vote was 49 to 37.

**Ayes.**

DEMOCRATS—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Lane, Martin, O'Gorman, Randall, Reed, Shields, Vandaman, Walsh—11.

**REPUBLICANS**—Borah, Brady, Brewster, Burleigh, Calkins, Clark of Wyoming, Cummins, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallagher, Goff, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, Page, Perkins, Polk, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Townsend, Warren, Works and Works—26.  
Total—37.

**Noes.**

DEMOCRATS—Bankhead, Bryan, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lea, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Myers, Owen, Overman, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Tennessee, Thompson, Thornton, West, White and Williams—37.

**REPUBLICANS**—Brandagee, Burton, Calkins, Crawford, Cronin, Lippitt, Lodge, McArthur, McLean, Nelson, Sherman, Stephenson, Sterling—10.  
Total—46.

Senator La Follette brought into the Senate late to-day a ray of sunshine by announcing that on reflection he had decided not to speak.

## THREAT OF BREAK WITH WILSON IN THE SENATE

**Southerners to Oppose Nomination of a Negro to Be Recorder of Deeds.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A threatened break between the President and members of his own party in the Senate from the South was indicated to-day on account of the announced intention of the President to appoint a negro as Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

The office is now filled by Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro appointee of President Taft. Johnson hails from Georgia. Senator Hoke Smith recently pointed out to the President what he considered good reasons why the incumbent should be removed. He learned to his surprise and disappointment, that if the President removed the incumbent he would appoint a negro to fill the place.

This was strenuously objected to not only by Senator Smith but by other Southern Senators. The President is said to have informed some of the Southern Senators who came to protest that he was under some commitment made by his managers in the last campaign that negroes should not be deprived of offices now enjoyed by the race and that when incumbents were put out their places should be filled by negroes.

One of the President's callers is said to have pointed out to him that such a policy and such a pledge was hardly consistent with the oft proclaimed statement that it came into power so far as political promises of patronage were involved.

The office of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia is one that President Cleveland recognized as the exclusive property of the negro Democrats. His great fight to secure the confirmation of Charles Taylor of Kansas in that office was historic.

## WILSON CHANGES HIS TRUST PROGRAMME

**Wants Trade Board to Have Regulation Power, as Urged by Bull Moose.**

**MAY SHIFT ON OTHER BILLS**

**Won't Shorten Work and Congress Expects All Summer Session.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Wilson approved to-day a plan to change the Administration trade commission bill so as to give that body some of the semi-judicial powers advocated in the Bull Moose platform.

The amendment which is to be proposed to the Covington bill in the Senate is a result of the President's attitude towards the new commission the power to issue orders restraining business practices which it deems unfair or oppressive.

The amendment would mark a radical change in the Administration anti-trust programme and information of the President's attitude came as a complete surprise to persons who had followed closely Mr. Wilson's attitude as disclosed in the various conferences which preceded the drafting of the Covington bill. The fact that to-day's development followed so closely on the heels of Col. Roosevelt's recent attack on the Democratic trust plan added to the surprise.

Another development with regard to the anti-trust situation was the refusal of the President to assent to arguments for the curtailment of the anti-trust programme at this session. The President told one of the Administration leaders in the House, who called upon him to urge such curtailment, that he would be inclined to insist upon the completion of the full anti-trust programme at this session.

**Leaders Hope for a Cut.**

It is known, however, that leading Democrats in both the House and Senate still are hopeful that the President will assent to cutting off a part of the programme as it now stands in order to hasten adjournment.

Many of these believe that if the President maintains his insistent attitude Congress will be in session until after the Congressional elections. Furthermore, they believe that the President will accept the important change now proposed.

The Covington Trade Commission bill, as reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and passed by the House last week, invests the proposed commission merely with power to examine and report upon the gravity of business conditions. It does not authorize the commission to pass upon the legality of the practices under observation.

Senator Hollis and Representative Stevens of New Hampshire and Louis B. Brandeis of Boston called at the White House to-day to urge that the President approve an amendment to the Covington bill which would give the commission additional power upon the commission.

The difference between the Stevens and the Covington bill generally was regarded as vital at the time when the Administration's views were being formulated. A strong effort then was made, notably among the interested business men, to have the power of the new commission extended to the sphere of regulation, so as to correspond in large measure with those of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To-day the President seemed to have undergone a change of mind. According to those who conferred with him he indicated that he would favor the desired amendment. Just how far the Administration will go in seeking to have the Stevens provisions incorporated in the Covington bill by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce was not clearly disclosed.

The President's inclination to favor the proposal was strengthened later in the day by the appearance of Representative Covington, the author of the Administration bill, who declared that he favored the amendment advocated by Representative Stevens and Senator Hollis.

There is a strong disposition here tonight to believe that to-day's action on the President's part foreshadows a tentative shifting around of the anti-trust programme as it passed the House, and with the consequent elimination of several provisions which have been regarded as embodying all the features of the programme except the trade commission and railway securities measures.

For some time reports had been current that the President lacked confidence in the soundness of the Clayton bill from a legal standpoint, and that the thought was working in his mind that it would be much safer to extend the scope of the Covington measure as a means toward eliminating some of the avenues for judicial uncertainty which it was feared might be opened by the Clayton bill.

The big fact emphasized by to-day's happenings, though, is the confusion of mind evidenced on this important subject after the President had given his approval to the programme in the House.

The talk now of making radical changes is regarded here as confirming the impression of business men in all parts of the country that an effort is being made to push this anti-trust legislation through without adequate study and consideration.

**\$30,000 IN DIAMONDS STOLEN.**

Warrant Out for Secretary of San Francisco Jewelry Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—A warrant has been issued for Joseph Fischer, confidential secretary of Albert S. Samuels, head of the large jewelry house of Samuels & Co., charging him with the theft of uncut diamonds valued at \$30,000. Fischer has disappeared.

Mr. Samuels charges Fischer with entering his store after closing hours last night, opening a safe to which he knew the combination and taking the diamonds and \$200 in cash. A clerk in a store near by says he saw Fischer leaving the Samuels store at 7:30 o'clock with a suit case.

Both Mr. Samuels and his partner, C. Riese, say that they dreamed Fischer was robbing the safe. Riese's dream even included a fight with the secretary in the store when, in his dream, Riese surprised him at the robbery. The theft, however, was discovered until this morning when Mr. Riese went to the store and opened the safe.

Mr. Samuels says that the diamond records of the store were destroyed at the time of the theft, making it practically impossible to give the police a description of the uncut stones.

Fischer is said to be a son of the late Herman Fischer of Philadelphia, a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania. He is about 34 years old. He was not under bond.

Mr. Samuels says he heard recently that Fischer had married secretly.

**Held for Receiving McVickar Gem.**

Mrs. Minnie Seymour, 51 years old, was arrested last night in the lodging house which she runs at 114 West Forty-ninth street and locked up in the West Thirtieth street station charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. It is charged against her that she received a large quantity of jewelry stolen last New Year's night from the home of Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Jew Thirtieth-seventh street, came into her possession.

## MISS WINTER DEAD BEFORE SHE WAS THROWN INTO THE BAY

**Investigation in Baltimore to Discover if Woman Had Been Poisoned.**

**NO WATER IN THE LUNGS**

**Parents of Victim Attach Importance to the Finding of Her Hat.**

BALTIMORE, June 10.—All the facts in connection with the death of Ella Winter, whose body was found floating in Curtis Creek early Monday morning, have not been heard, according to an announcement made to-day by State's Attorney Nicholas H. Green at Annapolis. He said that he is investigating some information



**D. MEREDITH REESE.**  
The last person to see Miss Winter alive.

that has not been made public and which, if substantial, will create a sensation. Another story is to the effect that a certain degree of jealousy may have existed among the intermarried ones, owing to the presence of a second woman on the

## GOMPERS BRAGS OF CONGRESS MASTERY

**His Men There Must Be Listened To, He Says at Cooper Union.**

Samuel Gompers, speaking in Cooper Union last night before an audience of 400, predicted that the Senate would pass the Clayton bill and complete the work of the House of Representatives in examining labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Gompers, with Representative Frank L. Buchanan of Illinois, exulted over the mastery that labor organizations exert in Congress and asserted that labor has gotten to a situation where it no longer fears Judges "who hear their masters' voice."

There were a good many Socialists in the small crowd and they annoyed Mr. Gompers with occasional hisses, hectorings and interruptions.

Mr. Gompers said that the labor unions had been fighting for twenty-four years to abolish a kind of special privilege which has destroyed republics.

"In the old days," he said, "tyrants who were robbing the people of their rights always found soothsayers who would clothe tyranny with the forms of law. That is just what we have been having in this country. The capitalists and plutocrats who wanted everything for themselves found soothsayers to interpret the law to suit their masters. We are getting past that sort of thing now because of the great growth of the labor movement. We have men in Congress who have to be listened to."

Mr. Gompers reviewed various prosecutions of union labor officials who were charged under the Sherman law with conspiracy, declaring that such officials had never been guilty of conspiracy but were merely attempting to get justice and fair treatment for workers in various States.

Arguing that labor unions have every right to organize and to bargain collectively under the Sherman law, Mr. Gompers said: "Workers who are associating for a fair disposal of the fruits of their brains and their hands cannot be classed with corporations that are disposing of iron and sugar of copper or what not. We have been fighting for that principle since 1890. Jugglery has beaten us many times, but we have grown so powerful that we can no longer be tricked any more. I am as certain that the Clayton bill, if it goes before the Senate, will pass as I am that the sun will rise to-morrow morning."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting contained these principal pronouncements: "Whereas organizations of workers are different in purpose and in nature from the trusts and monopolies which the Sherman anti-trust law was intended to regulate, in that these organizations control only the power of labor, the power inseparable from the personality and the body of the individual worker himself, and monopolies and trusts control the concrete things which are the products of that labor."

"Resolved, That this mass meeting of working people endorse the labor sections of the trust bill passed by the House of Representatives on June 6, which will secure to organized labor its just demands and rights, and we insist its immediate passage by the Senate of the United States."

**MAY CALL NEW HAVEN MEN.**

McChord Undecided as to Witnesses Who Were Not Heard.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission still has under consideration the question of whether or not the commission will summon additional witnesses or depositions in the New Haven inquiry.

The hearing ended abruptly on Saturday and it has now developed that there were New Haven employees and officers present who had been summoned to testify concerning the minutes of the board and the failure of the New Haven books to disclose certain large transactions.



**Miss Ella G. Winter.**

Reese houseboat, which Miss Winter had frequently visited.

A second autopsy revealed to-day that the woman met her death from some cause other than drowning. No water was found in the lungs. State's Attorney Green and the State's Attorney Breese were present while the autopsy was being performed by three physicians, one being a city coroner, who assisted the county doctors.

The State officials announced after being officially advised that death was not due to drowning that they would institute a rigid investigation. They turned over the stomach to Dr. W. B. D. Pennington, a leading chemist, who is now making an

analysis for possible traces of poison.

Importance is attached by Miss Winter's parents to the return of the hat worn by the girl. This was found by a fisherman of Curtis Bay on Friday morning. The man said it brushed past his shiff. He picked it up and took it home. When he learned to-day the probable identity of its owner he took it to the Winter home.

It was reported this evening that the undertaker who had prepared the remains had taken a quantity of water from the body, but this was denied. The physician who made the first autopsy said when testifying that he had not examined the lungs.

## FRENCH TALKING BY WIRELESS.

**Commandant Collin Announces Successful Experiments With Phone.**

PARIS, June 10.—Commandant Collin announces that in wireless telephony tests between Paris and Nice and also between Lyons, London, England, and Paris he has found the sound of the human voice to be perfectly audible.

**PHONES BY WIRELESS 100 MILES.**

Dr. C. G. McCaa Starts Operators Along the Atlantic.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Dr. C. G. McCaa, inventor of a wireless telephone, started his wireless operators along the Atlantic coast and on several steamers at sea to-day when he caused voices to be heard 100 miles away.

Dr. McCaa came from New York on the old Dominion steamer Tyler. When 60 miles from Norfolk he shouted "Hello; do you hear me?" through his instrument to the wireless operator at the navy yard. Then half a dozen ships at sea sent inquiries through Norfolk reporting hearing voices through their wireless instruments.

Dr. McCaa played a solo on a cornet and it was heard on board the revenue cutter Chesapeake and several other ships 100 miles away. Wireless stations all along the Atlantic coast excepting Hawaii reported hearing Dr. McCaa's voice.

**HIS DAUGHTER NOT A WIFE.**

So Says Augustus Temple in Fight Over "Mrs. Lockwood's" Will.

AUGUSTUS Temple of Orange, Mass., has filed affidavits in the Surrogate's office here that his daughter, who died last August here under the name of Nellie S. Lockwood, had never been married to William E. Lockwood, who is now the administrator of the daughter's estate. The purpose of Mr. Temple's affidavits is to contest the right of Mr. Lockwood to the estate and to secure the same for himself.

Mr. Temple says that he never knew Mr. Lockwood as his son-in-law, though he had heard of his daughter living with him in her home at Sharon, Mass.

The estate of the daughter paid a transfer tax on \$85,000 and may be worth more. She died last August in the house she had owned at 52 West Ninety-seventh street. A few months before her death this house was deeded by her to "William E. Lockwood, unmarried," according to Mr. Temple.

Mr. Temple says that his daughter was married but once, and that in 1891, to Edward St. J. F. Lynch-Blosse. From him she obtained a divorce in 1903, and until 1909 lived in her own home at Sharon, Mass.

At various times Lockwood introduced Mr. Temple's daughter as his wife, according to an affidavit of Harris A. Nunnally, attorney for Mr. Temple, but adds that he also had introduced "various other women at the races and at other resorts as his wife."

**THAW TO GO TO PITTSBURG.**

At Conference To-day Conditions of Trip Will Be Determined.

An agreement between Harry K. Thaw's lawyers and William Travers Jerome, the representative of Attorney-General Carmody, has been reached which will allow Thaw to return to his family in Pittsburgh. It is said Thaw will not be admitted to bail and will be under very close restriction, but nevertheless will enjoy a reunion with his family in his Hampshire wherein Thaw is now held. According to the plan, the details of which have not been worked out entirely yet, Thaw's counsel will withdraw their petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for admission of Thaw to bail pending the decision of that court in habeas corpus proceedings.

The condition of this withdrawal is that Mr. Jerome join in an application to the Supreme Court for an order permitting Thaw to be taken to Pennsylvania in the custody of the United States Marshal for the Federal district in New Hampshire wherein Thaw is now held. Only the exact terms of the application of the Supreme Court and of the order to be sought remain to be agreed upon at a conference to-day in Mr. Jerome's office in 57 Wall street with the Thaw lawyers.

## BRENTON PRACTISED HYPNOTISM ON WIFE

**Power to Mesmerize Revealed in Mrs. Holman's \$50,000 Conspiracy Suit.**

**MADE TRINITY MAN SLEEP**

**Recently Incarcerated Woman Conducts Cross Examination Through Notes to Lawyer.**

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10.—The Rev. Cranston Brenton, defendant with Mrs. Paul Waterman and Oliver C. Smith in the \$50,000 conspiracy and abduction suit brought by Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. Holman, Brenton's former wife, acknowledged on the stand this afternoon at the seventh day's session of the trial that he had practised hypnotism.

This admission under cross-examination followed unwilling testimony by Mrs. Holman's mother, Mrs. Susan B. Curtis, to the effect that he had mesmerized his former wife Brenton said he had put a man to sleep by hypnotism back in 1899, when he was a student at Trinity.

Aside from this unlooked for admission the feature of to-day's proceedings was Mrs. Holman's virtual conduct of the cross-examination of all the witnesses. She sat alongside her attorney, David E. Fitzgerald, and continually prompted the questions he asked. As various thoughts occurred to her she would write a note to the attorney, who would follow it with a new question directed at the witness in hand.

Brenton told to-day how he negotiated with and finally obtained by mail from the divorced Mrs. Brenton the love letters she had written to Holman while still Brenton's wife. He said he told Mrs. Curtis that the letters did not conclusively prove infidelity but he insisted in his testimony that he "never thought of questioning her about her relations," as the letters were "sufficient evidence" for him.

He was called upon to read those portions of the letters which he thought indicated faithfulness, and the far carrying voice of the preacher fell on interested ears in all parts of the crowded court room. When questioned about his objection to his former wife's allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage he denied that she had ever told him that as long as he saw it to be a progressive cause she could be a suffragist.

Dr. George B. Landis, a former assistant at the Brattleboro Asylum, where Mrs. Holman says she was confined until she signed a written confession of wrongdoing with her husband, and Frederick Ernest Holman, was called as a witness for the defence. He is now assistant superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York city. He said that when the plaintiff was brought to the Brattleboro Asylum by Mr. Brenton, Dr. Waterman and a nurse late in the evening of September 3, 1912, she made no resistance and uttered no complaint. He said Mr. Brenton had then made her do all possible comforts. The witness added that there were no objectionable patients with homicidal tendencies near her.

**RECORD THROG ON AQUITANIA.**

**Big Ship Sails Homeward With 3,429 Passengers.**

The great Cunarder Aquitania sailed yesterday on her first trip homeward with 3,429 passengers, the largest number ever taken in one ship from this port. In the throng were 698 first cabin voyagers, which is not a record, but a large number for early June. Among them were Lord Everley, who came over as the guest of the line and who was fascinated by the beauty of some of our skyscrapers and appealed by the ugliness of others, and Otto H. Kahn, the banker, and his wife and children, who occupied one of the imperial suites. Mr. Kahn will leave his family in Europe after he has expressed it, according to reports, for four or five weeks.

Samuel P. Hinckley, who has been ill and whose doctor recommended an ocean voyage for his recovery, was reluctant to sail by the big ship. He had his baggage taken aboard and on several times before he finally yielded to the urging of his friends and made a final trip up the gangplank.

The Aquitania was delayed nearly half an hour because of last minute bookings and the great accumulation of baggage. She backed out of dock serenely and glided down the river to the applause of all sorts of steam craft.

**FRIENDS OF IRELAND SUE.**

Brand of Wine Served by Regan Basis of \$1,672 Action.

JAMES B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, has brought suit against the Friends of Ireland to recover \$1,672 for dinner served to the organization and its guests on the night of March 16 last. The Friends of Ireland refused to pay the bill because, as they alleged, Mr. Regan did not serve a brand of wine he had agreed to serve.

Thomas P. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall and president of the Friends of Ireland, declared yesterday that Regan's affidavits with Tammany Hall would have no influence in this matter, notwithstanding many of the Friends of Ireland are members of Tammany. He said he told the treasurer not to pay Regan's bill because Regan had not lived up to his agreement, but had provided a grade of wine not desired by the Friends at all. The case will be tried on Monday in the City Court.

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